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ALL IN FORT ZONE ACCEPT THEIR LOT

Ordered to Destroy Homes, Dwellers Outside Paris Do Not Complain.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their homes within four days from today was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of Paris to destroy the houses which might be called on to destroy their property which was deemed an obstruction.

Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people, whose sons are now at the front. A large number of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint, although some addressed a petition to the military governor requesting that he use the power vested in him only as a last extremity.

Preparations for a retrenched camp also took another form yesterday. Enormous stacks of food were placed in the state warehouses for the provisioning of Paris. The Bois de Boulogne presents a picturesque aspect. It has been in effect transformed into a vast pasture, where the cows and sheep. The animals have been divided into groups and are guarded by reserves, wearing the large shirts of chapeaux.

The beautiful surroundings of the Bois de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The shepherds are men who were called out by the mobilization. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds ten thousand.

The French-American committee announces the following subscriptions for relief work from the United States: \$1,000; Morgan, Harjes & Co., \$5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, formerly of New York, \$1,000; Mrs. Charlotte Greenough, \$250; and American Ambassador H. C. 100.

General Pau was in Paris today for a brief visit to the Minister of War. He will return to the front very soon.

The number of popular restaurants for victims of the war is increasing. For six cents one may be assured of a wholesome meal.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WELL FED AND CLAD

Paris, Aug. 28 (Delayed).—As has already been said, the Russian troops are well fed and well clad. The men were delighted to go to the front, because they knew that owing to the great national organization of assistance their food and children would be really better off while their husbands and fathers were away than in peace times.

Another fact of importance is that on the first day of Russian mobilization the sale of vodka was prohibited throughout the empire. Not a single Russian trooper was drunk during the mobilization.

For the rest, the union of Russians is complete. Conservatives, revolutionaries, Jews and Poles unite in defending their fatherland. For instance, Russian revolutionaries in Paris now join in the hymn to the Czar.

Russians here say that the force of Cossacks sent against Germany numbers about 500,000 men.

VON TIRPITZ'S SON BRITISH PRISONER

London, Aug. 30.—An official statement issued to-night regarding the battle between the British and German warships off Heligoland says: "The First Lord of the Admiralty has telegraphed the American Ambassador in Berlin, desiring him to inform Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, that his son had been saved and had not been wounded."

COMBINED FLEET UNDER FRENCHMAN

London, Aug. 30.—The official information bureau announces that Vice-Admiral Augustin Boué de Lapeyrière, commander in chief of the French navy, has assumed command of the combined Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean. As a consequence, Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who is senior to the French admiral, has given over his command of the British Mediterranean fleet.

ITALY TO RESCUE 10,000 IN ALBANIA

London, Aug. 30.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Bari, Italy, says that the Italian government has arranged for the transportation of 10,000 fugitives who wish to leave Albania as soon as Prince William of Wied departs, as they fear anarchy.

Prince William has asked Italy to leave the armored yacht Mysuratta at his disposal, as he may be forced to abandon the throne at any moment.

FRENCH DENY GERMAN STORY OF AIR BOMBS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The French Embassy today issued a statement saying: "In an interview attributed to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, it is stated this morning that 'on the first day of the war French aeroplanes bombarded the open city of Nuremberg.'"

"French aeroplanes did nothing of the sort. Any one will understand that if they had tried any such attempt they would not have taken for their aim a city whose fate was absolutely immaterial in the impending struggle."

"The accusation is palpably unjustified."

ROUEN TURNED INTO A CITY OF WOUNDED

British Soldiers Tell How They Found "Glorious Relief" in a Bayonet Dash, Before Which the Germans Melted Away.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rouen, Aug. 30.—For the last three days Rouen has been a city of wounded. There arrived last evening a quarter of an hour after the train from Amiens carrying British and French wounded from Mons and Charleroi—(excision by censor).

In the British hospital camp many are lying very severely wounded, but all are cheerful and vowing vengeance. Women are sending up cart loads of fruit and flowers to the camp every day, and train loads are also arriving, being taken by the Red Cross on trucks and stretchers to the hospital camp.

A detachment of British arrived from the front this morning. A major, badly wounded, was exchanging jokes with wounded soldiers and was smiling. He said all he wanted was coffee. Everybody immediately rushed off and returned with it free and eager.

Members of the Fusiliers said that on Wednesday the regiment lined up for breakfast, when the German artillery started shelling them. Perfect order was maintained by the men, who began building earthworks, which, however, were knocked down as soon as finished. They were finally forced to retire owing to the Germans' superior numbers and suffered the loss of three companies during the retreat.

British soldiers who fought at Mons said that while digging trenches they were forced to lie still under fire and do nothing but deliver a few bayonet charges. One man said:

"A bayonet dash was a glorious relief after the galling action. Our fellows dashed at them as if doing a 100-yard sprint. The Germans looked sick at the sight of cold steel, as they always do, then turned and ran, some throwing away their straps and rifles. We would have liked to chase them forever, but were called back. I got in a stab at a German and told him to pass it on to the Kaiser."

The order to retire was a bitter disappointment. Another soldier said: "It was bad enough to be still with German shells doing the nasty all around us, but to fall back and let the infantry put us was the limit. I consoled myself with the thought that perhaps I would be in a procession when the Kaiser was taken in chains from the Mansion House to the Chelsea pensioners' home."

It is the general opinion of the soldiers that the German artillery was very efficient, but the heavily massed infantry was not much good. They are led to slaughter in droves, remarked one soldier, who told fearful stories of atrocities which he saw before the retirement. Several who fought at Mons say they saw the Germans advancing behind a shield of women and children.

The Belgians also are passing through Rouen, homeless refugees from Belgium and Northern France, including many women and children. Every one agrees on the splendid work of the British Red Cross, two sections of which are reported missing.

German losses in the above mentioned fights were enormous.

FINDS WRECKED MALINES LIKE CITY OF THE DEAD

Correspondent Reports Place Deserted and Silent, with Shops Barricaded and Buildings Shattered—Germans Rush Another Army Corps to Defence of Brussels.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—The Malines correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" telegraphs: "Malines is a deserted city. I motored here yesterday, the day after the German bombardment. Not a soul was to be seen. All shops were barricaded and absolute silence reigned. Terrible damage has been done by the German shells. The roof of the fine old cathedral is shattered, while large holes have been knocked in the walls of buildings. The town hall is a battered ruin. In Grande Place, a square in the centre of the town, a few pigeons fluttered about; otherwise there was no sign of life."

This silence doubtless is the lull before the storm, for the Germans are concentrated in the country between Louvain and Malines. I passed through the Belgian lines this afternoon. Extensive wire entanglements had been placed, while soldiers had blown up half a village with the intention of preserving a clear firing line. At the entrance to this town we were just in time to pass with our car under an arch that was on the point of being destroyed.

"I learned from the soldiers that fighting had taken place yesterday near Buggenhout. It was a ding-dong struggle and the losses were considerable on both sides. The Belgians, however, seem to be regaining ground they lost on Monday, though whether they will be able to retake Brussels is problematic."

"Extensive preparations for defence are being made all along the route I have described. In all the small villages barricades are being put up and trenches dug. In one place disused boilers had been set up across the street."

The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" reports that a wounded Frenchman at Rouen, describing the fighting at Charleroi, said:

"We were supported by Senegalese sharpshooters, who kept whole regiments of Germans at bay. They are as black as devils, and when the Germans see them, with their fiery eyes blazing from their inky faces, they take to their heels like rabbits."

It is estimated in Paris that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded or prisoners. Their casualties are six times greater than the combined losses of the allies.

Belgians to Tell England of German Army's Outrages

Brussels, Aug. 30.—King Albert has nominated a special commission to communicate personally to the British government the terrible list of atrocities which have been committed upon them by the common enemy and the cruel conditions to which their heroic resistance has reduced a large part of the Belgian people.

Every story of savagery has been investigated by a commission of judges and lawyers. British representatives have taken part and been present at the depositions. The Minister of Justice himself, who presided at the inquiries, accompanies the commission. The commission dispatched by the King consists of M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice; M. de Sadeleur, Minister of State; M. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of State, and M. Paul Hymans, Minister of State.

Mme. Vandervelde bears a special letter of appeal from Queen Elizabeth to the women of Great Britain. Her object, with the Queen's authority is to put herself in communication with the British committee for the relief of Belgian refugees and to assist them with the weight of her personal testimony in securing sufficient funds not only to relieve immediate distress, but to prepare for the greater work which must follow, of rematriating homeless and ruined families.

King Carol suffers from chronic liver trouble, and not long ago had a very severe attack. Moreover, he is seventy-five years old. He is a lifelong friend of the Emperor of Austria, and although the King of the Belgians is his nephew, his leanings are toward the Hohenzollerns.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Rumania with a Saxo-Coburg-Gotha princess rather mitigates the situation, but yet it cannot be forgotten that King Carol has been largely responsible for building up the present position of Rumania.

played American airs. Each woman was presented with a bouquet of red and white roses and each man a book in English on "how war came."

All persons visiting Wiesbaden are being sent to Bad Nauheim, which is regarded as safe, as it is a Red Cross depot, but not many Americans are there. Two hundred and sixty left recently on a special train.

American women who arrived in London to-night were Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College; Mrs. Garfield and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Weisskopf, of Cincinnati, and Dr. James Boyd and Albert Louis Gerstler, of Philadelphia.

R. H. DAVIS TELLS OF LOUVAIN HORRORS

[Continued from page 1]

so fortunate, and by thousands, like flocks of sheep, they were rounded up and marched through the night to concentration camps. We were not allowed to speak to any citizen of Louvain, but the Germans crowded the windows, boasting, gloating, eager to interpret.

WAR ON THE DEFENCELESS.

We were free to move from one end of the train to the other, and in the two hours during which it circled the burning city war was before us in its most hateful aspect.

In other wars I have watched men on one hilltop, without haste, without heat, fire at men on another hill, and in consequence on both sides good men were wasted. But in those fights there were no women or children, and the shells struck only vacant stretches of veldt or uninhabited mountainsides.

At Louvain it was war upon the defenceless, war upon churches, colleges, shops of milliners and lacemakers; war brought to the bedside and the fireside; against women harvesting in the fields, against children in wooden shoes at play in the streets.

At Louvain that night the Germans were like men after an orgy. There were fifty English prisoners, erect and soldierly, but they regarded the little patch of khaki looked pitifully lonely, but they regarded the men who had outnumbered but not defeated them with calm but uncurious eyes. In one way I was glad to see them there. Later they will bear witness as to how the enemy makes a wilderness and calls it war. It was a most weird picture.

On the high ground rose the broken spires of the Church of St. Pierre and the Hotel de Ville, and descending like steps were row beneath row of houses, roofless, with windows like blind eyes. The fire had reached the last row of houses, those on the Boulevard de Jodigne. Some of these were already cold, but others sent up steady, straight columns of flame. In others at the third and fourth stories the window curtains still hung, flowers still filled the window boxes, while on the first floor the torch had just passed and the flames were leaping. Fire had destroyed the electric plant, but at times the flames made the station so light that you could see the second hand of your watch, and again all was darkness, lit only by candles.

MEN TO BE SHOT MARCHED PAST.

You could tell when an officer passed by the electric torch he carried strapped to his chest. In the darkness the gray uniforms filled the station with an army of ghosts. You distinguished men only when pipes hanging from their teeth glowed red or their bayonets flashed.

Outside the station in the public square the people of Louvain passed in an unending procession, women bareheaded, weeping, men carrying the children asleep on their shoulders, all hemmed in by the shadowy army of gray wolves. Once they were halted, and among them were marched a line of men. They were their fellow townsmen. These were on their way to be shot. And better to point the moral an officer halted both processions and, climbing to a cart, explained why the men were to die. He warned others not to bring down upon themselves a like vengeance.

As those being led to spend the night in the fields looked across to those marked for death they saw old friends, neighbors of long standing, men of their own household. The officer bellowing at them from the cart was illuminated by the headlights of an automobile. He looked like an actor held in a spotlight on a darkened stage.

It was all like a scene upon the stage, so unreal, so inhuman, you felt it could not be true that the curtain of life, purring and crackling and sending up hot sparks to meet the kind, calm stars, was only a painted backdrop; that the reports of rifles from the dark rooms came from blank cartridges, and that these trembling shopkeepers and peasants ringed in bayonets would not in a few minutes realize it, but that they themselves and their homes would be restored to their wives and children.

You felt it was only a nightmare, cruel and uncivilized. And then you remembered that the German Emperor has told us what it is. It is his Holy War.

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BOY'S ACT, GERMANS SAY, LED TO LOUVAIN'S RAZING

Young Son of Belgian Hostage, Invaders Contend, Gave Signal for Citizens' Uprising by Treacherously Killing German Commandant in Public Square.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 30.—From a returned American who has authentic sources of information, comes a German account of the state of affairs at Louvain when, on August 17, that city was invested by the Germans.

The town submitted quietly. There had been a series of savage reprisals on villages east of Louvain and part of Tilmont had been burned by German troops. Following their regular custom, Germans seized in Louvain three hostages—the burgomaster and two eminent citizens. These they held on peril of their lives for the good behavior of the town.

During the two or three days in which the German armies were passing through there had been several isolated cases of shooting at troops. The francs tireurs in all cases were arrested and shot on the spot. The Germans passed on, leaving a garrison in charge of the town.

On the morning of Wednesday, August 24, the son of one of the hostages, a boy of fifteen or sixteen years old, stood talking to the German commandant in the public square, which was bordered by the Hotel de Ville and the old Church of St. Pierre. Suddenly the boy drew a revolver and shot the German dead. This seems to have been a signal, for immediately concerted firing began from roofs and windows surrounding the square. Some German officers declare that inhabitants even had mitrailleuses, which they trained on the German troops. The Germans rallied, seized the houses from which the firing proceeded and started a general slaughter.

The attacks seem to have been a conspiracy, and the francs tireurs were mainly boys of fourteen or fifteen years. In the first conflagration perhaps half of the town was burned. The inhabitants, except those who were killed in the first attack or executed by firing the squads, were herded out of town. Thursday afternoon a number of men and boys came back into an unburned quarter and started another attack on the troops. The Germans seized all the men found in this district and took them to a concentration camp. All those identified as taking part in the firing were executed.

Following these reprisals the Germans systematically burned the rest of the town. Americans who passed through Louvain Thursday evening report that the Hotel de Ville, the pride of Louvain, and one of the greatest Gothic monuments in the Low Countries, was still standing. It must have been seared by the fire, however, and its fine Gothic tracery is probably ruined.

The Church of St. Pierre opposite had been burned and its walls fallen in. The main building of the university, the library and the ancient Church of St. Gudule were all reduced to ruins.

Austrians Bayonet Women and Children, It Is Charged

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 30.—The Athens correspondent of "The Daily News" says Serbian cable messages say that during their retreat the Austrians behaved cruelly. Twenty human bodies were found in one place greatly disfigured. The Austrians took from villages influential persons and killed them for no cause, first shooting them and then using the bayonet.

At the village of Bregaska men, women and children were bayoneted. At Loznitsa the Austrians demanded a sum of money, threatening if it were not forthcoming they would burn the village. The money was given, but after payment they burned the village.

Nish, Aug. 30.—Serbian troops entering (name of town evidently deleted by censor) found half the town had been pillaged by the Austrians. In two of the main streets every house had been looted and some of them burned.

In one house were found twenty dead girls. Sixty Serbian prisoners are said to have been executed.

BRITISH EXPERTS SEE NO NEED FOR DESPAIR

One Says Cossacks Will Be on Oder in Two Weeks and Whichever Way Kaiser Wins the German Empire Must Lose Irretrievably.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—The military correspondent of "The Daily News," writing of the developments of the last two days, says:

"We first of all learn that a severe battle has been in progress in the country southwest of Metz, indicating that the German army under the Duke of Wurtemberg has forced the line of the Meuse, with the intention of marching on the La Fere and Rheims positions in co-operation with General von Rindow's army, with which Sir John French's troops are believed to have been engaged last week, and with General von Hansen's army, which have come down the Trone de Chimay and he will on its way into the La Fere district."

"The second fact of importance is that on the left of the French line of battle has been carried on between four French army corps and what we supposed to be General von Hansen's army, with the satisfactory result that the 10th and Guard Corps of the German army have been driven back to Guise."

"This is the first news we have had of the Germans having got so far south as the La Fere district. They are now within twenty miles of the Falaize de Champagne and within one hundred miles of Paris. It is clear from this report that Sir John French must have abandoned his position near Cambrai and fallen back."

"There is no reason whatever to despond. The losses of the Germans are known to be enormous. Time is on our side. The longer the allies can delay the German columns and the harder they hit them, the more certain is the ultimate victory. The Russians have reached the River Viatka and are preparing to invest the fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz."

"In a fortnight the Cossacks will be on the River Odra. Already we have heard of German corps being moved from the west to the east. One corps will not be of much use against a million men. We are watching a race between the Germans and the Russians; but if the Germans win on one side they lose on the other under conditions which can only bring irretrievable ruin on the German Empire."

HISTORY HAS NO RECORD LIKE IT. The military correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says:

"The story is at last told, though not fully, of the desperate fighting of the last week. British history has no record of anything like it. The great battles of the century will lose their hold on the imaginations. As the story of Mons and the retirement before overwhelming numbers from position to position becomes accessible, a lustrous chapter has been added to the annals of the army. For in the sanguinary actions and the enforced withdrawal not a man failed in his duty, and fear was written on no man's face, but only the purpose of an unconquerable resolve."

"Notwithstanding the enormous losses, there is nothing to show that either the British or French army has been smothered or demoralized. We shall make no reproach against the conduct of the French campaign, for

the French army is covered with glory also and is returning blow for blow. But it is an unfortunate truth that the French staff failed to penetrate the German plan."

We are now using the advantage which the sea gives us of moving our base, and wherever the tide of war may flow we can move our base north or south as may be required. There is no reason to feel discouraged. General Pau has struck a smashing blow at one German corps of the line, and the French are now on our left."

To some extent both armies are exhausted, but if a new battle has not begun it cannot be long delayed. The

London, Aug. 30.—England is grateful for America's favorable opinion, which numerous dispatches to London newspapers have described as almost wholly on the side of the allies.

Here one curious development of this war is that American public opinion has become something of an appreciable value. Hitherto in great world questions American opinion has amounted to little and has been given slight consideration. Now, however, the good will of the United States is eagerly sought, and it is realized that when the end of the war comes Washington will play an important part in the settlement.

England is not asking for direct American support, fully realizing that America's duty is strict neutrality, but the governments of the allies, their public men and newspapers all urge America to realize that this is a fight against autocracy and military dictatorship which, if it ends successfully, the Kaiser, leaves America in a dangerous position.

The only point of irritation which has appeared here is the possibility of German ships being transferred to the American flag and transporting food to Holland, from where it might be shipped to the German army. It is considered that this forms a doubtful question with regard to pure neutrality. Some commentators profess to feel some agitation on this point, while others take the view that America can be depended upon to observe all the proprieties.

England, naturally, is anxious that no food should be shipped to Germany through Holland, as it is no small part of the allies' plans to starve Germany should the war be long drawn out. Dr. David Starr Jordan, writing to the newspapers, answers some critics by

saying that he can't see the advantage of endeavoring to end the war by starving millions of women and children who in nowise are responsible.

"The Spectator" admirably sums up what appears to be the general opinion. It thus expresses confidence that there is no reason why America should not steer clear of all complications. Another "American" phase of the war is seen in the Japanese attitude. It is seen in the Japanese attitude. It is seen in the Japanese attitude. It is seen in the Japanese attitude.

There is a keen desire on the part of the allies fully to impress America with the extent of the alleged German atrocities. London papers reproduce American editorial comment deploring the Zeppelin attacks on Antwerp as indicating wholesale American criticism. There are countless statements appearing in the English and French press charging horrible German atrocities. The more conservative commentators reserve their opinion regarding these charges, considering them something to be expected in time of war and waiting for specific proof, but there is no concealing the fact that there is the bitterest feeling over such things as the Zeppelin attacks and the destruction of Louvain.

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